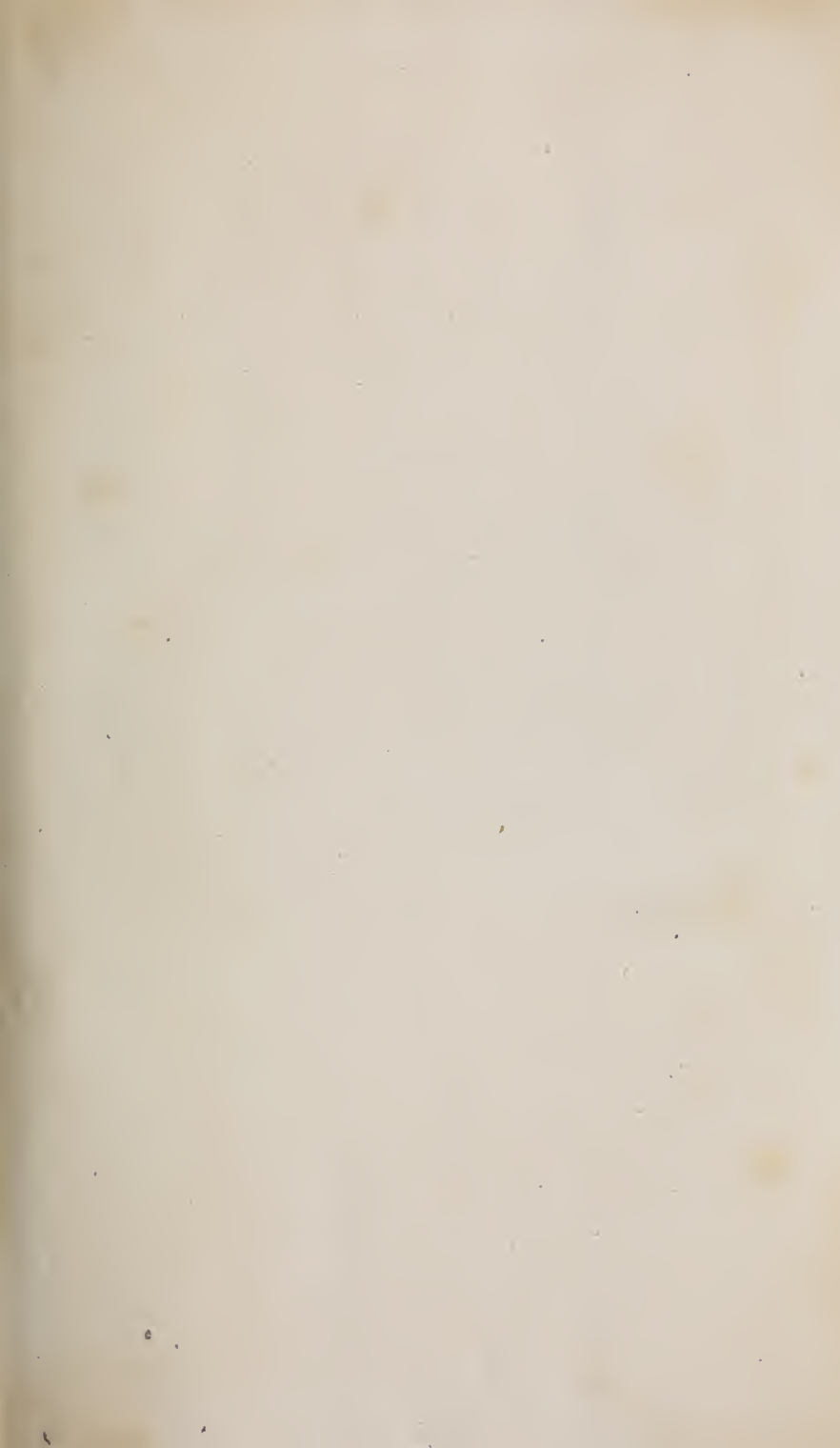


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THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXXII—1856.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXXI.]

WASHINGTON, JANUARY, 1855.

[No. 1.

Commencement of a New Volume.

THE thirty-first volume of the African Repository commences with the present number. The first number of the Repository was issued in March, 1825; from which date, it was published regularly in *monthly* numbers until January, 1839, inclusive. The tenth volume was completed in ten numbers, in order that the subsequent volumes might commence with the beginning of the year. From February, 1839, until February, 1842, both inclusive, it was published *semi-monthly*. Volume 15 was, however, completed in nineteen numbers, one number only having been issued in each of the months of January and July of that year, (1839,) and the publication of the second number for November and the two for December having been suspended in consequence of the destruction by fire of the materials in the office of publication. Volumes 16 and 17 contained twenty-four numbers each, and volume 18 fourteen numbers; the *monthly* issues having been resumed in March,

1842; since which time it has been issued regularly every month—each volume commencing with the beginning of the year, and containing twelve numbers.

Notwithstanding various interrupting circumstances, the only suspension of this part of our work that has occurred during the thirty years nearly of its existence was that in the latter part of 1839, as stated above. And though time and circumstances have sometimes prevented our giving as much attention as we regarded necessary, and generally as much as we could desire, to this highly important auxiliary to the prosecution of the great work before us; yet we are encouraged to believe that our labors in this department have been appreciated by the friends of colonization generally; and that the Repository has been a welcome visitor to many families in various parts of the country. We have endeavored to render it interesting to our friends, and not offensive to those who may be opposed to

the cause we advocate. And we have had many encouraging evidences of increasing interest in our cause throughout the country, attributable, to a considerable extent, to convictions of its practicability and present and ulterior good, awakened by the perusal of various articles published from time to time in our columns.

While we shall endeavor, to the best of our ability, to perform the duties devolving on us in this department of our work, we hope

that subscribers will promptly *remit* the amount of their subscription, and not wait to be called on by agents, or to receive notice of their delinquency. We are very desirous that the receipts for the Repository should at least meet the necessary expenses incurred in its publication. Subscribers in arrears will therefore please remit by mail, at our risk; and in return we will send them receipts specifying the time to which payment is made.

Our operations during the past year.

THE result of our labors during the past year, compared with that of the preceding year, shows a falling off in the number of emigrants sent to Liberia. We have been obliged to curtail our operations with reference to emigrants, in consequence of the limited means at command; our receipts during the past year having been considerably less than during the preceding year; consequently, we have been necessarily restricted in our expenditures. If we had had the means, we doubt not that we could have sent a larger number in 1854 than in 1853; as many more applicants would have made their arrangements to emigrate, if we could have encouraged them with the assurance that we would send them. But the empty state of our treasury, and the apprehension

that we might become too deeply involved in debt, have deterred us from giving assurances to many with whom we have had correspondence. Besides, we have felt the importance of more extensive preparations being made in different parts of Liberia for the comfortable accommodation of emigrants; and hence, we have been obliged to appropriate a considerable part of our receipts to expenditures in Liberia. Improvements to a much greater extent than we have been able to make, we regard as not only very desirable, but in many places, really necessary. And unless our receipts shall increase considerably during the present year, we shall be obliged still further to curtail our operations in dispatching expeditions; that we may make

necessary appropriations for buildings in Liberia, and other expenses for the accommodation of emigrants.

As stated in a previous number, we feel that we have a great work before us; and yet we are obliged to halt, and to hang down our hands, in view of the fact that we cannot command the means to enable us to carry it on as actively and

extensively as we desire, and as we might if our resources were not so limited. We are sensibly aware of the fact, that, during the past year, money has been very "tight;" hence, probably, the cause of our diminished receipts; but we hope for better times; and we trust that the friends of our cause will do what they can to help us to carry forward the great work.

The Parting Scene.

WE copy from the *Maryland Colonization Journal* the following interesting communication from the Rev. John Seys with reference to the last interview of the Rev. Mr. Herndon with the servants liberated by himself and friends, and for the expenses of whose transportation and six months' support in Liberia our friends so liberally and promptly responded to our special appeal in our circular of August last.

THE PARTING SCENE BETWEEN A MASTER AND HIS SERVANTS.

My connection with the Maryland State Colonization Society led me several times to visit the Ship *Euphrasia*, which sailed November 3d for Liberia, during the time she was engaged in taking in her emigrants and cargo. The day previous to her departure, the former were put on board; and as I mingled among them in the steerage, giving away a few testaments and hymn books which had been contributed by Miss Julia M. J. Lewis, of Frederick City, I became acquainted personally with the leading men and their families,

of the party from Fauquier County, Virginia, lately emancipated by the H——'s of that place.

Having been perfectly familiar from childhood with the relation existing between the Anglo-Saxon master and the African slave, whether the native from the coast, or those of only African descent, I had often witnessed exhibitions of the strong affection which not unfrequently prevails between the parties. I had known servants who would risk their lives for the safety of their masters, and masters who would rather have been reduced to poverty than have sold their servants to others. I had known cases where the comforts and protection of the slave differed in no wise from those afforded the children, excepting of course the mingling together in the social circle as equals. But I have never witnessed a separation between a whole family of servants, old and young, parents and children, husbands and wives, many of them "born in his house," and their master. A separation taking place on the eve of the departure of the former for the land of their ancestors.

This scene without any premeditation, was about to be enacted in

all the simplicity of nature, untrammelled, unsophisticated nature.

I had mentioned to some of the men the fact of my having been in Liberia for many years, and quite familiar with the very place (Millsburg) to which they were going, and had been telling them a few things respecting the country, its climate, and productions. This elicited their confidence, and after speaking in the kindest and most grateful manner of their "old master" and "Mass Travers," both of whom I learned were dead, one of the men, bursting into tears presented me with a little book of a few leaves, made of a sheet or two of paper, folded and stitched together. It was a book of "Memoranda for Jess." I took it and read the names of Jess, Lucy his wife, their children, some eight or nine, and the times of their birth; and then following the ages of the servants, a series of advice and counsel were inserted under appropriate heads, such as only a father could write for his children on parting with them. As I read aloud, the whole company gathered around, and when the godly admonitions of the christian master as here penned, fell upon their ears, bursts of grief, and sobs, could be heard from men, women and children. Something was said on almost every point—personal religion—the training up of their children—education—habits of industry—prudence—economy—diet—every thing. But the last leaf was the most affecting. It was from their mistress. In a neat lady's hand were written a few lines to "Jess and Lucy, and the dear children,"—lines which none but a feeling heart, a pious soul, a maternal bosom could have dedicated. Reader, call me baby, fool, anything, I care not, but confess unhesitatingly, that I was weak enough

to weep with that company of weeping emigrants in the hold of that ship, as I read over the affecting farewell of their beloved mistress.

In the midst of this scene, a gentleman came down from the deck, and I soon learned that he was one of the brothers who had thus made free and happy a company of servants worth \$30,000. I sought an introduction from one of the blacks, and Mr. H——, hearing from them that I had been in Africa, immediately determined that I should address them more at length. So he called his party—some fifty—the other fifteen having been left behind on account of indisposition, and as they came together, I endeavored at his request, to inform them more fully as to the country they were going to, and the best steps to insure success as citizens and as christians.

I closed my remarks, and Mr. H—— followed me. "I may not see you again," said he. "I may as well say all I have to say now." And then he became so choked for utterance, and the tears fell so fast, that a silence ensued, only broken by the sighs and sobs of the entire party. "My heart is too full. I can hardly speak. You know how we have lived together. Servants, hear me. We have been brethren and sisters, we have grown up together, we have been brought into the church together." (They are pious members of the Baptist church.) "We have done the best for you. For two or three years this move has been contemplated, and you are now on the point of starting for the land of your ancestors. Besides their freedom, Brother S——," said he to me, "we have spent \$2,000 in procuring everything we could think of to make them comfortable,—clothing, bedding, implements of husbandry, mechanic's

tools, books for such as can read, spelling books for the children, bibles, a family bible for each family, all these have been provided. And," turning to them, "when you have been there some few months, we will send you out another supply of provisions, and will continue to do so. And now you three brethren who form the committee, appointed by the church to watch over your brethren, a word to you. You are chosen to admonish, guide, counsel those others. Not to lord it over them, but gently and kindly to watch over their souls. And now, God bless you. I can never forget you. Write to me. Washington, you can write. I have furnished you with paper. Keep a journal. Put all

your names down, even the children, and write opposite to every one, everything that happens concerning you. I shall feel so much interest in hearing from you. We all will, especially Miss Mary." (Here the bare mention of their almost adored mistress started their grief afresh.) "Now," continued Mr. H—, "as we may never meet again, let us part with prayer. Let us all kneel down and brother S— will lead in prayer to Almighty God for you all."

We knelt down there in that steerage, and under feelings which words are but poor means of describing, engaged in prayer as best we could, amid the cries and sobs, the tears and broken hearts around us.

S.

[From the Maryland Col. Journal.]

Last Expedition of the Season.

THE General Pierce will sail from Savannah with emigrants on the 30th of December, the last day of the year. It is expected that about one hundred will embark, mostly from Georgia and Tennessee. The difficulty in getting these latter people off has not been trivial. They were to go in the *Sophia Walker* last spring, but were disappointed in consequence of the great numbers on board that vessel. They have had to *lie over*, waiting for the "Fall Expedition." When the time arrived, the American Col. Society found itself unable to send them, and had it not been for the Maryland State Colonization Society, doubtless, they would have had to *lie over* another six months, and perhaps longer.

On being informed of the condition of these people, our Board of Managers decided to be at the expense of their emigration and settlement at Cape Palmas, and for such purposes, devoted funds derived

from other sources than the State Colonization fund. They were the more induced to this course, that our new State of Maryland in Liberia should have an early accession to its too small population, in order to render her beginning of political existence as auspicious as possible. We know they will be most cordially welcomed by the Marylanders, coming from what State they may. The Rev. Armistead Miller, of Ohio, returns to Liberia with his family in the General Pierce. Mr. M. went out about one year since to assure himself of the *reality* of the Republic of Liberia. "He saw it and was glad," and takes out with him all whom he has a right to command, his immediate family, but not one soul more,—although it was alleged, that "*any number* would go if Armistead Miller brings back a good report." He not only brings a good report, but proves the truth of that report, by immedi-

ately returning with his family, yet, among the *any number*, not one solitary man moves; all affect to believe that Miller has been humbugged. It is only necessary for a colored man to visit Liberia and return with a good report of the land, to be set down by his former friends as a fool or a knave—as a liar or a dupe.

One family from Maryland, too, will go in the Gen. Pierce, Thomas Campbell, from Frederick County, the father of Cornelius Campbell whose letter we publish in our present number. Having good reports from his son, the father was induced to break up, although advanced in years, and take the younger part of his family to a country that promises most for their future good. He got

ready to embark in the *Sophia Walker* in April, but as that vessel would not visit Cape Palmas, he was induced, *for consideration*, to postpone his departure till the Fall Expedition. We doubt not he will be as well satisfied with Liberia as his son is and has been.

We trust that measures will soon be adopted to guarantee a passage to all, who shall be inclined to emigrate, and that there will be no further postponement after the emigrant has once prepared himself. There should be an ample vessel to sail from the Chesapeake twice a year, and she should be *ample* indeed, enough so, to take all the emigrants and *all their plunder*. THIS MUST BE DONE.

[From the Va. Colonizationist.]

Letter from Rev. J. W. Roberts.

MONROVIA, Aug. 22d, 1854.

REV. W. H. STARR :

Dear Sir:—Your letter by the “Shirley” I received. It was unexpected to me to learn that you had given my letter to the public, by having it published in the “Virginia Colonizationist.” When I do not write for publication, I dislike to see them in print for reasons not necessary now to mention; it will not avail anything whether I excuse or not, the thing is done. I think I might have been furnished one of the numbers containing my letter, in order that I might see how my words and sentences appear in print. Like yourself, since my last I have changed my place of residence, and am now residing some ten miles from Monrovia, engaged in the operations of the Mission, having the oversight of a circuit embracing five regular appointments. According to your desires, I have seen several persons named in your letter from

Portsmouth and Western Branch, Virginia, and tended your compliments to them, all of whom were pleased to hear from you and learn your whereabouts. Those from the above named places, so far as I know, continue satisfied with their new homes and have prospects before them of living in comfortable circumstances. They take a proper view of the *country*, and have a good idea of that inestimable blessing, *freedom* or *liberty*: whenever these are properly fixed in the mind, and necessary health is allowed, the person so possessing them, seldom fails of success. It is gratifying for us to believe we have enough of such among us to anticipate a prosperous and extensive nation at some day. I have long since thought that Colonization Agents, some of them, in giving descriptions of Liberia, have been too flattering in their remarks; the disagreeable disappointments which some have met after a short

arrival here, have as a consequence resulted in discouragement, discontent, and perhaps in some instances premature death, if not a return to the United States with an evil report of the country. Why should it be any longer a question, that enough encouraging and favorable can be said of Liberia to induce any thinking man to emigrate thither, who calmly, dispassionately and properly considers the condition and future prospects of himself and children. To say that Liberia is an elysium, or Paradise, while work, industry, and enterprise are prerequisites to comfort, living and enjoyment in other newly settled and even old settled countries, is saying what is not justifiable. Some have been told, nothing need be brought, every thing necessary can be gotten here; thus many have been deceived; disposed of many of their effects, if not all, which were really needful here, and after arriving and upon entering on housekeeping, find themselves minus of many things useful and necessary, and for the want of which much disadvantage is encountered. Few if anything needful in America is not needful here. All kinds of house and kitchen ware is needed here as much as in America, except perhaps shovel and tongs; and clothes from the thickest winter to the mid summer article. A blanket often during the wet season, is an acceptable appendage, for covering at night.

None need fear to say we have an excellent country here. Time, industry and health, are only necessary to develop its rich resources. Our farmers are lengthening and widening yearly their operations; the soil has never failed to yield to the hand of industry its supplies. The coffee plant which begins to repay its grower from the grain at most in the fourth year, is being more than ever cultivated, and many begin now to look over their fields, in high anticipation that they will more than meet all their necessary demands. *Sugar Cane*, though not indigenous, yet if it was, it could not be better ground nor more profitably cultivated. I am confident if there was a steam engine of six-horse power for the purpose of propelling a sugar mill, considering the extent to which sugar cane is now cultivated, and the inducement held out by such a facility for manufacturing the juice into syrup and sugar, in a very short time the article might be shipped, and at least meet home consumption. On the elevated banks of the St. Paul's river it might be erected.

I have already said more than I intended to say, therefore will conclude by saying, Col. Yates, Mr. White and Mr. Davis would be remembered to you. They are all well. With best wishes for the health of yourself and family.

I remain as ever, respectfully,
&c., &c.,

J. W. ROBERTS.

[From the Christian Ad. and Journal.]

Africa, Poor Africa!

By BISHOP WAUGH.

Mr. Editor:—Not entirely ignorant of what has been done for generations past, by Christian philanthropists, for the elevation, civilization, and Christianization of this

large and populous continent, I was, nevertheless, struck with this remark, made by a warm friend of the African race, in a recent communication in which he expresses his

desire and purpose to visit this country: "We can, and we ought to do more for Africa." Yes, we *can*, and we *ought* to do more for Africa. Long has she suffered from the cupidity of men called Christians, of Europe and America, who have sedulously engaged in that most barbarous of all traffics, the merchandise of human beings. Her tribes have been kept in a state of war and rapine for the purpose of supplying *materiel* for the slave trade. Alas, that America, either in its colonial condition, or in its free and independent state should have been stained with the blood of thousands, and hundreds of thousands, of these hapless sons of Ham!

It is due, however, to the United States of America to state, that in the organization of the federal government a constitutional provision was adopted, prohibiting the importation of slaves after the year 1808, and by treaty stipulation and law it has since been classed with piracy, and made punishable with death. But in defiance of the armed national ships of three great maritime powers, the nefarious trade is still being carried on, and thousands are brought to markets in America, although not to that portion belonging to the United States. What a foul blot in the nineteenth century! I should not have alluded to this revolting subject, only to show how much more has been done to degrade and deprave Africa than has been done for her regeneration and elevation in the scale of nations. Now, to the chief object of this communication.

Among the most benevolent and efficient agents embarked for the good of Africa, we may name the American Colonization scheme, and the institution and maintenance of Christian missions. If these have

not done all that was desired, let not their beneficial results be overlooked. Much good has certainly been accomplished by them, and much more, without doubt, will be effected by them. In noticing the instrumentality of missionary labors, I speak only of those performed by the Methodist Episcopal Church; not because the efforts and successes of other Christian denominations are either overlooked or undervalued, but having more intimate knowledge of Methodist operations, we can speak more accurately concerning them. Not, indeed, that we intend, in this brief article, to give even a succinct history of the mission, but merely introduce it for the purpose of connecting it with the dialogues which are designed to make up the body of this paper.

The M. E. Church was among the earliest, if not the first, to plant missions on that part of the western coast of Africa within the limits of the American and Maryland Colonization Societies. In 1832, the Rev. M. B. Cox, with a heart burning with the flame of Christian love, offered himself for this hazardous service; but not long after he reached Monrovia, and commenced his work, he was attacked by the fever of the country, and went soon to his grave, with the heroic utterance in death; "Though a thousand fall, let not Africa be given up." Nor has Africa been given up. Spalding and Wright followed in the course of the succeeding year, the former to return with shattered constitution and utterly impaired health, and the latter sleeps in an African grave, by the side of his devoted predecessor. Subsequently, Barton, Seys, Chase, Stocker, Pingree, and Benham, brethren beloved, who "hazarded their lives for the name of our Lord Jesus Christ," at the call of the

Church gave themselves to the work on this distant and deadly coast. These faithful and zealous men met with true-hearted and ardent fellow-laborers among the emigrants to Liberia and Cape Palmas, and by their united efforts in the cause of Christ they have succeeded, after the labors of less than twenty-five years, in introducing into Africa a regularly organized branch of the M. E. Church, embracing a mission annual conference, including two states, Liberia and Maryland; four districts; twenty-one circuits and stations; twenty-two itinerant preachers, besides nearly as many assistants, including the wives of the missionaries; fourteen hundred and twenty-eight communicants. There is an academy in which classical and scientific education is given, together with several schools of lower grade. There are also a goodly number of Sunday schools. In these several schools are found facilities for educating the children of the citizens of the states, and of the natives of the country bordering on the coast. Thus it is clearly seen that a hopeful commencement has been made. Widely has the influence of these combined agencies been diffused. The future is full of hope. We have now in connexion with the M. E. Church a body of able and zealous ministers, who are actively and successfully engaged in "Preaching Jesus and the resurrection" among emigrant citizens, and native tribes along the African coast. I make the following extracts from a communication of Rev. Francis Burns, who writes under date of May 10, 1854. Among other things he says:—

"I spent the 29th and 30th of April at Robertsville, holding what I believe is called a *sacramental occasion*—that is, a quarterly meeting

in everything excepting the quarterly conference. It was an interesting season. One man, Joseph Ames, converted years ago, when young, now grown up to mature manhood, and head man of a town, said to me, 'We no have plenty preachers for help we now; sometime he come; so I try myself now. Dat ting I know I tell my people. Ebery night we have prayer-meeting in my town. I have one boy; him bin mission school, can read, and I go come to you for one hymn book and Bible, so he can read for me.' I urged him and others to put all they knew about Christianity to use, assuring them that God would bless their efforts in the conversion of their countrymen.

"During the intervals of the meeting I took opportunity to converse with several of them alone, on the subject of religion, in order, if possible, to ascertain the amount of Christian knowledge each one talked with had, and also to what extent those ideas pervaded the minds of the natives generally. George and Peter answered the questions as set forth in the following lines:

You profess to be a Christian man, George?

George. "Yes, I love God. I tink so."

I sit down often, George, and ask myself what your people think of this God-palaver? If I could satisfy myself on this point, I should know what to do. But I do not speak your language, and most of you do not understand mine; so I do not know always what step to take. What your people *heart* say about this God-palaver?

George. "Plenty people believe him—plenty."

What God-palaver be, George? Tell me what you think it is.

George. "Well, God bin make we

all. We all be him child. We all must try to do him work. S'pose we heart, we feel bad; we must pray to God: he can help we. S'pose we look troubled, we must tell God; he can help we out."

Well, what if a man has a bad heart?

George. "O: if we pray God, he can take that bad heart away, and give we one good heart."

Where that bad heart come from?

George. "Dat be devil part. Devil make him."

We can all die, George?

George. "O yes, we sabby all man can die."

What if some man have bad heart then?

George. "He must go fire forever."

What becomes of our bodies?

George. "He lay ground. When God want, he call him up."

What your people do on Sunday?

George. "All man sit down town dat day. He be day God give we for rest."

(These questions were answered without the least preconception, as George did not know a moment beforehand what was to be asked.)

Don't you gamble on Sunday?

Peter. "No we don't let folks do that—that be devil work."

When your people are very sick and going to die, do they say anything about God then?

Peter. "Some talk, if they ain't too sick."

What do they say?

Peter. "They often say, 'Well, I go die now, I don't know what place I go. S'pose I go God, I don't know; s'pose I go devil, I don't know.'"

When there is no preacher at your place to talk to you, do you ever talk to your people yourself?

Peter. "Yes, but we don't get plenty people; all same when a

preacher come. But we often talk to our own people, and when our people come from long bush, and stop a few days with us, we talk to them what we know weseelf. When Mr. Sion Harris was killed by lightning, I took plenty my people, men, women, and children, there, and show dem how the house was broke by it, and told them how God palaver must be true. I think s'pose people no hear God now, he go come again."

"Peter is a very intelligent man, and head man of a small town on the St. Paul's River. He is a member of our Church. The few simple elements of Christian knowledge appearing in the answers to the above questions indicate a hopeful foundation—though but a day of small things. In the love-feast one said, "We too glad to see you 'merica people come to meety we place. God bin send you to this country for to teach we. We bin fraid you tire, then we tire too. Dat time we all go to God, he ask we which way we tire? We can tell him. Dem 'merica people you bin send for teach we be tire, den we tire too." Many other thrilling remarks were made during the meeting, the point and force of which we trust we shall never forget. I believe, most sincerely, that a great and effectual door is here opened for furthering the gospel of Christ and deepening impressions already made in former years. The seed here sown amid tears and prayers is not lost; it is springing up, and with careful, patient and methodical cultivation, I do not doubt, will yet abundantly reward the toil of every tiller, whether on earth now or with God, and compensate most fully the prayers and expenditures of the Church."

This valiant soldier of Christ adds:

"How I would delight to sit down here and labor! I wish it understood most distinctly, that if the authorities of the Church so judge, I am at their service for this work."

Would that we had scores like him. Then when the voice of the

Lord shall be heard, saying, "Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?" there will be more than one to respond, "Here am I, send me." May the great Head of the Church raise them up, and thrust them out into the harvest.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

Steam to Liberia.

NEW YORK, 16th Nov., 1854

To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce :

GENTLEMEN:—The lull in the storm of political agitation affords a favorable moment for reminding the friends of Africa how vast a good to this country and humanity might be accomplished by a little earnest and united effort to place one hundred thousand dollars at the disposal of the Directors of the United States and Liberia Steamship Company, thus enabling it to open and establish regular steam communication with Liberia. It is clear that this single measure involves benefits to this Union and mankind, far surpassing those sought in seven-tenths of the controversies which fill our Journals, and excite and agitate our communities. If slavery is to be traced to the barbarism of Africa, in her civilization will be found the remedy; and if this institution be to our Union the only cause or occasion of danger, the combined efforts of the North and South for this civilization, by strengthening the bond of charity and opening the way for the removal of that cause or occasion, will prove our most effectual safeguard. Why, then, should the good and wise doubt or hesitate in this mighty enterprise, which, as Mr. Clay described it, is a "circle of philanthropy, every segment of which tells and testifies to the beneficence of the whole."

Africa is no longer a mere wreck

clung to by struggling and perishing humanity, sending out even from the midst of the dark and stormy waves of despair which beat upon her, cries of woe to startle the nations; but a stately ship, set forth by God's good Providence, in her morning sunrise, on the calm tide of a more prosperous fortune and freighted with precious hopes. On her shore Liberty and Christianity have achieved permanent triumphs, and the foundations of republican government, of civilization, and the Church of Christ, are imperishably laid.

What a change in her condition, what a kindling up of her hopes, and wide brightening of her prospects; what a multiplication of agencies and instrumentalities for her deliverance and elevation, during the period (to the dawn of which the lives of some now living extend back) since 1787, when that profound and sagacious philanthropist, Granville Sharp, sent forth from their outcast misery in the streets of London a small company of American fugitive slaves, to rear their humble dwellings on the territory of Sierra Leone, to which he gave the name of the province of Freedom. What a vast change since the writer in 1824 first saw the ever verdant shores of Africa, and, standing in company with Mr. Ashmun amid the thirty thatched huts of Monrovia, looked out upon her desolations,

and discerned through the fearful gloom some faint but undoubted signs of her approaching redemption.

The law enacted by all christian nations against the slave trade, and the decay through their combined endeavors and other causes, to the very verge of extinction of the atrocious traffic; the wide-spread civilization of Southern Africa, and through Algeria of Northern; the wonderful growth and character of Sierra Leone, including representatives from 200 African tribes and nations: the unfolding of the gates of the whole continent to our explorations, arts, commerce, and the dauntless teachers of christianity; the numerous and rapidly increasing stations of the latter, their apostolic endurance in suffering, their sublime faith, hope and charity, their noble achievements; the one hundred or more well organized christian churches, standing the bright and everlasting monuments of their labors; the sacred graves of many missionaries; the monthly visits of English steamers to the civilized settlements, from the Gambia to the Gaboon; and more, the Republic of Liberia, a model state; the seat of justice, of social order, of christian schools and worship, the Pilgrim Home for the exiled and dispersed children of Africa in other countries, and the predestined light and hope of millions lost in darkness in their own—one and all indicate the benevolent purpose and Hand of the Almighty Ruler of Nations, and solemnly forbid that we should yield to distrust, or withhold co-operation. If the opportunity and means of doing good be the measure of our obligation; if the inability of the distressed to recompense us afford, in the judgment of our Saviour, the highest motive for their relief; if to deny benefits to those from whom we have received them be reproachful ingratitude, the

people of the United States can plead no excuse for declining to show themselves the friends and benefactors of the African race. Whether be considered the untold necessities and miseries of Africa; the competency of many of her children in this country, through constitution, native talents, moral habits and intelligent piety, to become her instructors and guides, to develop her resources and build up on her shores a republican and christian commonwealth; or the debt due to a land that has given her sons to enrich us by their toil, and convert our extensive wilderness into fruitful fields, we shall find it impossible to silence on her behalf the persuasive appeals of charity, or the more stern and by some perhaps deemed the more impressive demand of justice. Can we imagine, then, that the United States and Liberia Steamship Company will fail to realize, from the subscriptions of the rich and generous, not in the way of mere charity, but as a fund upon which an interest of 7 per cent. is to be paid, the small amount of one hundred thousand dollars, to enable them to prosecute their greatly beneficent enterprise? When I cast my eye along the fifth avenue of this city, adorned by private mansions, many of which cost nearly as much as the whole amount we seek; when I know that the evening amusements in New York for one month far exceed the amount sought; when I enter churches which, singly, have been reared at not less expense—reared by the disciples of Him who is the Redeemer of the world, who commands them to cherish his divine compassion, and in fidelity to his last words, in gratitude for his death, and in the spirit of his gospel, to gather all nations—the barbarians of Africa not excepted—into his fold; when I consider the unexampled prosperity of the good people

of the United States—I will hope, that while celebrating the divine favors during their entire history, and the rich blessings and abundant harvests of the past year, at this joyful season of Thanksgiving, they will hasten with glowing hearts to accomplish this greatest and most urgent measure of good to Liberia and the people of Africa.

I might speak of the mercantile experience and prudence of the Directors of this Company, of the rapidly increasing value of the African trade, of the encouragement, facility and comfort which the arrangement will afford to colored emigrants, and to missionaries; of the civilizing influences of commercial intercourse; of the sure and rich returns which Africa will make for our kindness and our gifts; and of the policy, not less than duty, of availing ourselves of the great advantages she is opening to our industry and enterprize; but, at present, I will not further extend these remarks.

One young and prosperous merchant of this city, to whom has descended the large philanthropy as well as ever honored name of his venerable father, has subscribed eight thousand dollars; several of his friends, and other gentlemen of kindred liberality, have pledged the amount each of one thousand dollars; two thousand are announced from the distant State of Florida; while a number of smaller sums are recorded on the books of the Company. Our appeal now is to all the ministers of the Gospel and Churches of Christ in this city, to all philanthropic Merchants, to the Press, to

the friends of Africa everywhere, to all men who have human consciences and human hearts. But our hope and trust are in God alone. He is the Father of the Human Race; and if this work be of Him, it shall not come to naught. If His spirit breathe upon nations, they obey His will; if it but touch the human heart, it becomes a fountain of charity; His smile will convert the deserts and wilds of Africa into an Eden, and raise up friends to rebuild her desolations from the haunts of obscurity, or even from the stones of the street. To Him be all the glory!

Most respectfully, your friend,

R. R. GURLEY, 27 Bond st.

P. S.—Subscriptions to the fund for establishing steam communication with Liberia will be gratefully received by Anson G. Phelps, Cliff street; Isaac T. Smith, Wall street; by J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., President of the American Colonization Society, Baltimore; by Rev. Wm. McLain, Secretary of said Society, Washington City; William Parker Foulke, Esq., Philadelphia; by Hon. T. W. Williams, New London, Ct., or Rev. Mr. Orcutt, Hartford, Ct.; by Rev. Joseph Tracy, of Boston; Robert Campbell, Esq., of Augusta, Georgia; the Rev. P. Slaughter, Fredericksburg, Va.; or by the subscriber, who will be happy to avail himself of opportunities to address the public, here or elsewhere, on the condition of Africa, her claims to American benevolence, and the means best adapted to promote her intellectual, moral and social renovation.

R. R. G.

The United States and Liberia.

PREVIOUS to the recent adjournment of Congress, a petition in reference to LIBERIA was presented in the House of Representatives, and referred to the Committee on For-

eign Relations. This document, a copy of which, without the signatures, is subjoined, was prepared and circulated in our city by a warm and liberal friend of the African race,

who, though not connected with the Colonization Society, has thus sought to awaken and obtain objects dear to the members of that scheme throughout the entire Union. Thanks are due him for his voluntary and earnest effort to secure the long desired purpose of the memorial.

For many years Liberia was considered merely as an agricultural region, and almost the sole occupation to which it was expected emigrants would devote themselves, was the raising of crops, consequently, this policy has resulted in laying broad and deep the foundations of a prosperity which is now beginning to make itself manifest. And a people who, until recently, had as much as they could do to maintain a feeble existence, now demonstrate their acquisition of strength by aspiring to secure for themselves the trade of Western Africa. That this traffic must, at no distant day, become one of much importance, cannot be disputed. The population of Liberia now reaches two hundred thousand souls, having been swelled to that aggregate, not so much by emigration from the United States as by the subjection of the native tribes, their conversion to the principles of christianity and habits of civilization, and their employment as laborers. The same policy is extending itself, for the Republic having now acquired a name and an impetus, cannot help going forward. Several military enterprises against refractory chiefs, within a few years past, have fully established its power—and as a nation it is looked to with respect by the rude people by whom it is surrounded. With their small navy they have command of the coast and of the navigable rivers, and protect their own traders in their adventures. They are rapidly extending their connections with the

interior, and are carrying on a very lucrative trade with distant tribes and foreign countries. Their territory covers over five hundred miles of sea coast, enabling them to control many leading trade routes.

The Liberians are a peculiarly religious people, and the influence of true christianity prevades all their affairs. To this may be ascribed much of their power with the native tribes; for the elevating and refining influence of the religion of Christ needs only to be seen and known by them to be properly appreciated. Thus this Republic is one of the most effective missionary stations ever established, and has done more to extend the gospel through the benighted regions of Africa than all other efforts combined. In this light, it is worthy of the warmest encouragement and sympathies of the christian community, as it is of the philanthropic and benevolent.

A wise self-interest, no less than an enlarged and elevated humanity, should prompt the people and the government of the United States to acknowledge the independence of Liberia and to co-operate with all possible energy and despatch in opening communications and forming the closest relations of mutual good will and friendly associations with her. By either establishing a line of steamers or materially aiding such as might, by such inducement, be put on by private capital, emigration to that land would be much accelerated. That country is now prepared to receive a large number of her exiled children; and we are sure that if the proper facilities for their more regular and rapid transit were provided, than are now afforded, the free colored man would desire much more eagerly than at present, to change his anomalous position here, for an abode peculi-

arly adapted to his nature, and under whose republican institutions he would enjoy all the political and social happiness of a freeman, untrammelled by any natural or arbitrary distinction, separating him from entire assimilation and sympathy with the community in which he dwells.

Without going further into details, we hail this memorial as one of the sentiments, full of beneficence towards Africa, and hope to her dispersed and neglected children; nor less of a sagacious regard to an exceedingly valuable commerce, which must, in due time, enrich those who lay open the resources of Africa.—The expenditure of all the money required to carry the designs of the petitioners into effect, without any pecuniary return, would be amply compensated in contributions to science and knowledge, the moral and intellectual renovation of Africa, and the growth of those amiable qualities and sympathies between men of distant and different lands, which frequent intercourse and friendly commercial transactions never fail to produce.

MEMORIAL.

The undersigned, citizens of Pennsylvania of different religious denominations and of different political opinions, respectfully and earnestly petition that the Independence of the Republic of Liberia may be acknowledged by the United States. The Republic of Liberia, modelled after our own government, and founded by citizens of the United States, has maintained an honorable existence as an independent nation for several years.

Your petitioners solicit the recognition of Liberia for the following reasons:

First, The foundations of Liberia were laid by the purchase of the ter-

ritory and by treaties with the native tribes, as in the case of the settlement of Pennsylvania by William Penn.

Second, The Republic of Liberia has been founded by those who have gone from our own shores, and who, copying our example, are bound to us by many ties.

Third, The Independence of Liberia has been already acknowledged by five governments, namely, Great Britain, France, Prussia, Belgium, and Brazil.

Fourth, The influence of Liberia upon the continent of Africa has been highly favorable to the spread of christianity and civilization among the native tribes, and to the suppression of the slave trade for hundreds of miles along the coast.

For the above, and other reasons, your petitioners solicit the speedy recognition of the Independence of Liberia. Great Britain has presented the Republic of Liberia with a vessel of war, and France has presented a thousand stand of arms.—We respectfully suggest that our own act of recognition be rendered conspicuous by an appropriation of not less than \$20,000 per annum, for five years, to be placed at the disposal of the Liberian government, for the purchase of territory and for treaties with native tribes, with a view to suppress the slave trade and establish permanent colonies at important points.

We also respectfully suggest the propriety and importance of establishing a line of steamers between Philadelphia and Liberia, to touch at Charleston or Savannah, going and returning.

We also respectfully petition that an appropriation may be made to continue the exploration of the continent of Africa, adjacent to Liberia, successfully commenced by Com-

mander Lynch. We think it not improbable that gold mines may be discovered among the mountains in which the rivers of Liberia have their source.

We believe the measures proposed would greatly promote our commerce and encourage the emigration of col-

ored citizens in a manner honorable to the United States and beneficial to the young Republic, whose flag may in coming years wave over millions in Africa.

Your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

[*Colonization Herald.*]

[Correspondence of the Vermont Chronicle.]

Vermont Colonization Society.

MONTPELIER, Oct. 20th, 1854.

LAST night the Annual Meeting of the Vermont Colonization Society was held. Dr. Tyng, of New York, it was hoped, would be present.—But not coming to attend the meeting of the Bible Society, the preceding evening, he was not on the ground. The meeting house was crowded to hear him before the Bible Society, and the disappointment there prevented a large assembly on the evening of the Colonization Society. Besides, a large caucus was held at the same time. Cannot good men arrange their political meetings so as to allow two evenings during the session of the Legislature to objects of a benevolent kind, which, for obvious reasons, cannot be held at any other time than during the session of the Legislature? It seemed almost unkind in certain gentlemen to have so little thought about those who are seeking the good of the colored race. The meeting was held. Albeit the audience was small, it was fit. The meeting was called to order by the President. Rev. A. G. Pease read a short passage from the Scriptures, and offered prayer. The President made a few introductory remarks, and the Secretary, Rev. Mr. Converse, read an able report, which is soon to be published. The Treasurer made his report, which, together with the report of the Agent, shows that about \$1,275 have been

collected during the year, besides the donation of Mr. Shedd, of Peacham, of \$2,000—one thousand of which were paid this year. The Agent spoke about ten minutes, giving some stirring facts of great interest relative to the progress of the cause. He was followed by Edward Kirkland, Esq., of Brattleboro'. Mr. K. began by taking up at large a point suggested by Mr. Mitchel, the Agent, viz: the economy of slave labor, or rather its prodigality, as compared with free labor; thence, by an easy transition, to the value of colonies in creating wealth, civilization, culture, and all that concerns the progress of the race. The historical illustrations were apposite, rich, various, beautiful, and full of force and power. They swept the audience as though they were coursing down the very current of the world's history, and they were filled with wonder and amazement at what colonization had accomplished for the race in past ages. Mr. K. then passed to consider what had been done by the Society, and without dwelling upon the facts, proceeded to speak of the results that could not but spring from such labors. He illustrated his point in a most full and vivid manner by the results of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in Asia Minor—a few preachers, a few persecuted converts, the Armenians

excited, churches formed, political rights asserted, cabinets moved, armies and navies rushing to conflict. Such is the leaven of true and just principles as it works in Turkey, and as it will work in Africa by this Society! The speech was full of good, of excellent religious thought. It was delivered in an animated and most agreeable manner. It was listened to with deep attention and great admiration.

George W. Benedict, Esq., of the Senate, closed with a resolution, (see it in the Journal, I think) which he advocated with singular force and energy, with singular simplicity and beauty, and which was productive of deep and stirring emotions.

Daniel Baldwin, Esq., who has

been the Treasurer for twenty-eight years, resigned his office, and as a parting record of his deep interest in the Society, made a donation of twenty dollars, which he said he should repeat, if misfortune did not prevent, every year of his life.

Messrs. Editors, with all respect to the politicians of the Legislature, I do not think there will be found, during its present session, any occasion when the subjects discussed will be so profoundly political, so strongly and directly bearing upon the rights, duties, and characteristics of humanity, or so truthfully and eloquently discussed, as was seen at the meeting of the Colonization Society.

[From the National Intelligencer]

A Missionary Ship for Africa.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer :

GENTLEMEN:—From a German paper I learn that on the 27th of September a large crowd assembled at the small Hanoverian town of Harburg, opposite the city of Hamburg, in Germany, to witness the launch of the brig *Candace*, a missionary ship, built for the sole and express purpose of conveying christian teachers to the eastern coast of Africa. Deeply impressive were the ceremonies and great the enthusiasm which marked the occasion. The history of this ship, to which is given the name of the *Ethiopian Queen*, is remarkable. It owes its existence to the pious benevolence of an humble pastor of a poor but charitable congregation in the German village of Hevmansburg. Its cost is 13,000 thalers, 12,000 of which are already collected. The beautiful figure-head of *Candace* is the work of a sculptor who gave his labor for nothing, and collected money to defray all the

other expenses of his work. The contributions for this ship strikingly illustrated the attachment of the owners to the cause of missions and their Divine Author. Widows and orphans, servants and handmaidens, brought freely their generous offerings. A pious young lady on her death bed gave her whole property, 3,000 thalers, and a pious landowner felled all his timber to aid the work. Some unknown person sent 150 thalers from America. A special train of cars brought pastor Harrus and 400 members of his congregation on the 27th of September to see the *Candace* launched forth upon the waters, through which they look for it to convey tidings of great joy to remote and barbarous nations.—The vast congregation united in loud hymns of praise to the great Father of Mercy. Pastor Harrus delivered a discourse, in which he gave a history of the enterprise, ascribing all the glory to God for its

success, and then kneeling down with his devout people and friends, he fervently implored Him who calmed by his rebuke the stormy sea of Galilee to take charge of the ship now wholly dedicated to his service, and conduct it in safety to its destined port. This ship was expected to leave Hamburg on the 23d of October with a company of missionaries who have chosen Eastern Africa as the district of their christian labors.

Is it unreasonable to expect the Government and Congress of this Union, with a surplus revenue of more than twenty millions, to do as much for the civilization of Africa as Pastor Harrus and his obscure congregation in a little German village—that is, give one ship for her benefit? What is the amount of our national debt to Africa?

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, truly your friend,

R. R. GURLEY.

Letter from Dr. Roberts, (via England.)

MONROVIA, Liberia,
November 13th, 1854.

MY DEAR DOCTOR:—By the English Mail Steamer I write to acquaint you of the present state of the last company of emigrants, per Sophia Walker, many of whom are making preparations for the clearing of their lands and the erection of their buildings.

Enclosed—I am thankful—you will find no list of deaths by this company, resulting from their acclimation.

About eighty-eight were landed here under my charge, and with the exception of the three children, I wrote you, by the return of the Sophia Walker, that died three or four days after their landing—they having the diarrhea very bad when landed—none of the number under my charge have died.

This I know you will be pleased to hear, as it is most gratifying to me to communicate any success I may be blessed with to my esteemed and worthy preceptor.

I have at present not one of the company that cannot sit up and walk around the room, at least; and not over four that cannot, if they felt so inclined, walk down town. Notwithstanding, some of them have

been very ill indeed, and more than once I have wellnigh come to the conclusion that I should lose three or four of the sickest of them. But, thank God, I do not apprehend the loss of any of this company from the effects of fever.

My dear Doctor, I am more and more convinced of the propriety, and indeed the absolute demand of the erection of a Hospital in this city. One house, it is quite evident, will not be capacious enough for the emigrants, unless it is very large—about twice the capacity of the Old Virginia Receptacle. Now I suggested to Rev. William McLain the propriety of erecting a couple of buildings, one in the *City of Monrovia* and the other on the banks of the St. Pauls. I feel assured that at least one-third, if not one-half of the mortality might be prevented by the emigrants acclimating in the City of Monrovia. This is, I think, a consideration of vast moment—the lives of the people.

You have, of course, heard of the arrival of the President in England. We fondly hope he has safely arrived, but have not as yet heard thereof.

The health of the town of Monrovia is pretty good at present, but recently considerable sickness.

Mrs. Caroline Payne, consort of Rev. James S. Payne, died at Cape Palmas on or about the 15th of September last.

Rev. Mr. Horne of the Episcopal Mission is dead. He also died in September—about the fifth. He is

the brother of Rev. Jas. W. Horne, the principal of the M. E. Seminary, Monrovia.

Permit me to close by remaining yours, very respectfully,

HENRY J. ROBERTS.

Letters from Wm. C. Burke and his Wife.

THE following letters, addressed to Col. R. E. Lee of the U. S. Army, and Mrs. Lee, were sent to us with permission to insert them in the Repository. The writers of these letters and their four children were emancipated by Col. Lee, and emigrated to Liberia in the ship *Banshee*, which sailed from Baltimore in November, 1853.

LIBERIA, AFRICA,

Aug. 20th, 1854.

DEAR MADAM AND SIR:—It is with much pleasure, that I take my pen in hand to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters, which gave both Rosabella and myself great comfort to hear from you all.

We receive very few letters from our colored friends and relations. We have been here eight months, and we have all been very sick, with the fever, but, I am happy to be able to say that we are still alive and enjoying as good health, as we might expect. For four or five months after we arrived in Africa, my children looked better than I think I ever saw them; they were so fond of palm oil and rice, and eat so much of it, that they fattened very fast. Myself and Rosabella also, enjoyed very good health for four or five months of our residence in Liberia. I must now try to tell you something in regard to how we are getting on, up to this time; as I have

no doubt, you will like to hear. You inquire in your letter, what I brought out, and if they were the right sort of articles. When I arrived in Baltimore, preparatory to sailing, I had, with what you gave me, a little over one hundred dollars, but after paying board for two weeks, and buying some things necessary for house keeping, and paying off all my accounts for moving, and getting a few things to the amount of \$10, I found, that when I got on board of Ship, I had only \$33 left. When I arrived, I spent two months at Monrovia, which is a very expensive place to live in, having to pay for your wood and water. I found *this* would never do for me, so I got the favor of the agent to allow me a room, up the St. Pauls' river, where I was to settle for the balance of the six months. When I was moved, I had only \$3 in cash. The health of myself and family being quite good, at that time, I went to work to cut down my lot and clear a spot for a house, not knowing at that time how I should go about it, having no means. Many persons however advised me to go to *shoemaking*, as it would not do for me to be out from eight till four o'clock. I took their advice, and when the six months were out, I had a house of my own to live in. It is 22 by 13 feet and though very rough, yet it is very comfortable. I have found my trade to be very valuable to me indeed. I do not know what I should have

done without it. The greatest drawback, is the want of *leather*.

If the Lord continues to bless me with health, I have no doubt that my hands can administer to all my temporal wants. Everything in this country, as I suppose is the case in all new countries, is very high and very hard and inconvenient to get. A little money here, can do but little with regard to farming, and that is certainly the surest and best avenue to wealth, ease and comfort. The only farmers here who are making anything for sale, are those who come to this country with money. Farming is more difficult now than it has been, as all the land on the St. Paul's river has been bought and the emigrants now, have to go back in the forest, some two, three and four miles, and whatever they may plant, is destroyed by the wild hog, the wild cow and many other wild animals. We hope, however, that the time will soon come, when persons will venture to settle a little back from the river, and beasts of burden will be brought into use. At present, there is not one of any kind. In telling you about my house, you might think I was in debt for the whole. It cost from \$80 to \$100, and I owe about \$12 on the whole. I hope soon to be able to live much cheaper than I do at this time, having now everything to buy. I have commenced gardening, raising fowls, &c., and hope soon to be independent, in the way of chickens, vegetables, and bread stuffs. Great has been the sufferings and mortality among the emigrants, who came out with us. There are many causes for it, which may not be interesting to you to know, nor my business to write. I could write a pamphlet of considerable size of what perhaps might interest you, but as writing is not good

for me, passing through the fever, I must conclude for the present. I am very much obliged to you for your corrections in my writing—please correct me always, as I am a self-taught writer. Please present our kindest remembrances to the young ladies and gentlemen and the children. Please write to us by every opportunity and let our friends and relations at Arlington hear from us, when you write to them.

WILLIAM C. BURKE.

LIBERIA, AFRICA,
Aug. 21st, 1854.

DEAR MADAM:—According to my promise, I take this opportunity to write you a few lines, to let you know how I am getting on and how I like the country, &c. During my stay of two months at Monrovia I was very much pleased, except that the people were too gay and fashionable for me, I being not able to rank with them. I was honored with an invitation from the President to a tea party, which we accepted and were highly gratified. I was, however, much better satisfied when we got up the river, as we were anxious to be making some preparations for the future, knowing that the sooner the better. I am very much pleased with the little town that we are now making. It is known at present by the name of Clay-Ashland. We have quite a good sort of people about us at present, and we have a lot and house upon a beautiful hill in the township, which we have named Mount Rest. It is about 200 yards from the river, looking down in the river, and overlooking the town. Around the house, where we are making our garden, the ground is so full of white flinty rocks that it is with difficulty that we can make a garden. I have no doubt it will be a healthy spot. We have

a plenty of churches—one very fine Episcopal Church, one Baptist, one Methodist and one Presbyterian—and on the way to them four schools, though I am sorry to say that they are very badly taught. I have not sent my children to school as yet, as they are acclimating, and I thought it best to wait till they got quite well. We have all been blest, so far as regards our health. We have all had the fever, but not very badly or long at a time. The baby got along finely, and was almost walking, until he took the fever—

since that he has lost nearly all his strength—the rest of the children are tolerably well. The things I brought out were not exactly the right sort, though they have been useful to me. I wish I had brought more calico, bleached and unbleached cotton—it would have been much more profitable. I was much disappointed in not hearing from sister; when you write please let us know her whereabouts.

From your humble servant,

ROSABELLA BURKE.

[From the N. Y. Colonization Journal.]

Colored Convention at Cleveland.

THERE is a movement at the West among the colored people, on the subject of "emigration" or colonization, which promises well.

We are in receipt of a pamphlet of eighty pages, doubtless from headquarters, entitled "Proceedings of the National Emigration Convention of Colored People, held at Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 24th, 25th, and 26th of August, 1854." Upon its face, it is evidently a genuine article, not prompted or put together from without, and manifests on every page sincerity and originality of purpose not at all secondhand. If the colored people were allowed habitually to act and speak for themselves, similar expressions of opinion would oftener come to light.

The occasion brought many together from different places in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and other States, as appears by the list of "delegates." How far it was properly a Convention we are unable to say. There was clearly a great gathering of colored men, collected with a definite purpose, and prompted throughout as well as managed by

themselves. The forms of a Convention were observed, and the proceedings enlivened, we are assured, by a speech of "the most withering sarcasm," and one "lengthy and rhetorical," "replete with classic elegance," not unusual at gatherings of the sort. The assemblage altogether was all its promoters claim it to have been—"of vastly more importance than any other similar body of colored people ever before assembled in the United States."

"The Platform" or Declaration of Sentiments," sets forth things very much to the point—among them, that the colored people of the Union have been looking, hoping, and waiting in expectation of realizing the blessings of civil liberty, depending upon their "white fellow-countrymen" to effect for them that desirable end, but in vain; "instead of which they have met with disappointment, discouragement, and degradation;" "that no people can have political liberty without the sovereign right to exercise a free-man's will;" "that a people who are *liable*, under any pretext or cir-

cumstances whatever, to enslave-ment by the laws of a country, cannot be *free* in that country;" that, as a people, *they* will never be satisfied or contented until they are acknowledged "a necessary *constituent* in the *ruling element* of the country in which they live;" "that the liberty of a people is always insecure who have not absolute control of their own political destiny;" that they shall ever cherish "their identity of origin and race, as preferable," in their estimation, "to that of any other people."

The "Report on the Political Destiny of the Colored Race," after discussing quite elaborately the condition of that race *here* and elsewhere, says: "Having glanced hastily at our political position in the world generally, and the United States in particular—the fundamental disadvantages under which we exist, and the improbability of ever attaining citizenship and equality of rights in this country—we call your attention next to the places of destination to which we shall direct emigration." They desire it "distinctly to be understood, that in the selection of (their) places of destination, (they) do not advocate the *Southern* scheme as a concession, nor yet at the will or desire of (their) North American oppressors; but as a policy, by which (they) must be the greatest political gainers, without the risk or possibility of loss to (themselves)." They say: "In no period since the existence of the ancient enlightened nations of Africa, have the prospects of the black race been brighter than now." * * * "*We* must take advantage of these favorable feelings, and strike out for ourselves a bold and manly course of *independent action* and *position*." * * * "Can we be satisfied, amid the advantages which now present themselves to

us, with the degradation and servility inherited from our fathers in this country?" * * * "A secondary position was all they asked for; we claim entire equality or nothing." * * * "No! neither is it true that the United States is the country best adapted to *our* improvement." * * * "But that country is the best in which our manhood—morally, mentally, and physically—can be *best developed*, in which we have an untrammelled right to the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty." * * * "When the condition of the inhabitants of any country is fixed by legal grades of distinction, this condition can never be changed except by express legislation. And it is the height of folly to expect such express legislation, except by the force of some irresistible internal political pressure. The force necessary to this imperative demand on our part we can never obtain, because of our numerical feebleness." * * * "The rights of no oppressed people have ever yet been obtained by a voluntary act of justice on the part of the oppressors." * * * "Where, then, is our hope of success in this country? Upon what is it based? Upon what principle of political policy and sagacious discernment do our political leaders and acknowledged great men—colored men we mean—justify themselves in telling us—and *insisting that we shall believe them, and submit to what they say*—to be patient, remain where we are; that there is a 'bright prospect and glorious future before us in this country!'"

These extracts express the sentiments of the Cleveland Colored Convention more faithfully than could any comments of ours upon the contents of the pamphlet. The "Report" inclines to favor "the South—Central, South America, and the West Indies," for reasons pecu-

liar and peculiarly stated—as the direction in which the proposed emigration should take place; but “should anything occur to prevent a successful emigration” thither, they “have no hesitancy, rather than remain in the United States, the worst subordinates and serviles of the whites, should the Canadas still continue *separate* in their political relations from this country, to recommend to the great body of (their) people to remove to Canada West.” The selection of a locality, however, is left to commissioners to be chosen to visit and investigate for them.

They indeed appear to set their faces, as “Africo-American sons of the Western Continent,” against Africa: “Upon the American Continent, then, we are determined to remain, despite *every opposition* that may be urged against us.” Here is plainly exhibited the perverse impression, produced upon portions of the colored race in this country by enemies of Colonization, who, unable to refute the arguments, or discredit the policy of the Society on the merits, assail the motives of its patrons, representing them as leagued to regard and treat the colored man as an *alien enemy*, and remove him from the country under false pretences. Would that a spurious sentiment, produced by systematic misrepresentations, of the sort, had not obscured the reason of the black man, and rendered him, for the time, unable to appreciate that entire respect and sympathy for his race and its trials, which seeks, with constant anxiety, to elevate his condition by advising and leading him aright.

It is very evident from the fact of the Convention, the proceedings of which we have touched upon, and from other plain indications continually greeting us from the press, particularly of the West, that a new

impulse, one of enquiry, has arisen, and is on its way among the free colored population in that region, towards emigration or colonization. It has been assailed by our old enemy, but so far in vain. A sort of opposition gathering, or “Anti-Colonization Meeting,” we see was held in Cincinnati on the 5th ult., the parentage of which is quite apparent in the resolutions and proceedings. In the former the Society is mentioned as “that foul libeller, bitter persecutor, and steady enemy of the elevation of the colored man.”

We are probably right in supposing that the new Colonization Society in Ohio, the organization of which was fully noticed in the *Journal* for October, sprung up, at least partly, with reference to the pending agitation there among colored men on the subject of emigration, and with the intention to avail themselves of it for their good.

Many are ready to regret any want of unity in action, where there is entire community and harmony of purpose. At the West, Ohio has been a stronghold of Colonization. At an early day she gave in her adhesion to the principles of the National Society. Year after year she was represented at Washington by delegates from more than one of her auxiliary bodies, and in 1829 reported to the parent society twelve separate county and state organizations, besides the more considerable body at Cincinnati.

The legislative bodies of the State have been equally zealous and prominent in the cause. In 1828, by resolution, they expressed emphatically their approbation of the Colonization Society, (there was then but *one*,) and recommended it to the patronage of the general government as “eminently calculated to advance the interests of our common coun-

try." Even previous to that by five years, in 1824, in the very infancy of the whole movement, Ohio, by legislative action, had recommended the gradual but entire emancipation of slaves and a system of foreign colonization, recognizing the evil of slavery as a national one, as well as the principle that all the States should share in the duties and burdens of removing it. In 1850 she recommended the general government to acknowledge the Independence of Liberia, and in 1851 her State Constitutional Convention, then in session, memorialized Congress in favor of a line of steamers to Africa.

Some of the most munificent friends of the cause belong to Ohio. By the noble liberality of a citizen of Cincinnati, not long since, a large tract of territory, north of Monrovia, was purchased, and placed at the disposal of colored emigrants from Ohio.

As late as 1853, her State Society acted with the American Colonization Society, and was represented by delegates to the Board of Directors.

We now recall these facts with a purpose: To show the steady support Ohio has given to the colonization cause on a national platform, and, by inference, the almost certainty that a course so consistent deviates for a time, only to meet requirements of her position at home, which we are able in some degree to appreciate.

We conclude with a remark, which has already suggested itself to many readers, that the streams of emigration to Liberia *now*, however diverse, must all prove healthful if they bear thither the right class of emigrants. There *they* cannot but unite as citizens of the same republic.

The Snowy Mountains of Eastern Africa.

It is now upwards of four years since intelligence reached Europe of the discovery of snowy mountains in Eastern Africa. The discovery was in itself so remarkable, that the report, appearing as it did in rather an unscientific dress, did not at first gain universal credence. It was, however, subsequently confirmed by repeated journeys in that region.

It need scarcely be added, that the mountains here alluded to are Kilimanjaro and Xenia, discovered by the missionaries Rebman and Krapf, stationed at Rabbai Empia, near Mombas. Kilimanjaro lies in about 3 1-2 degrees south latitude, and 37 degrees east longitude, and about 160 geographical miles west-north-west from Mombas; and is an isolated, very conspicuous peak somewhat like Mount Ararat—prob-

able connected on its western side with the table lands of Inner Africa. The missionaries have become acquainted with its eastern, southern and northern aspects—whereas the only peak, Mount Kenia, has been seen only from the south, at a distance of six days' journey, or about 80 geographical miles. It lies in about 1 degree south latitude and 28½ degrees E. longitude. Whether it forms an isolated peak similar to Kilimanjaro, or is connected with other mountains in the north remaining unknown to Dr. Krapf.

* * * * *

Though the existence of snow in the Tropical regions of Eastern Africa is a feature of great geographical interest—that region would, even without snow, be still of the same geographical and commercial

importance. Of the vast unknown interior of Africa, the portion immediately to the west of the snowy mountains under consideration is probably the most interesting, as comprising the heads of the Nile and other large rivers, the famous mountains of the Moon, and in short, the very nucleus of those geographical phenomena which, from the days of the builders of the Pyramids down to the present time, have been questions of exciting interest—as little solved now as in the age of Ptolemy. Travellers endeavoring to penetrate from Abyssinia or from Nubia up the Nile, from Lake Tsad, or the western coasts, have found insurmountable obstacles. It has been either the great distance, the nature of the climate, or the character of the inhabitants, which offered those obstacles. Even that fearless and successful traveller, Dr. Barth, found his means insufficient to undertake the journey towards that region; for to him the chief and almost only difficulty was, to force his way beyond the border territory of the Pagans who consider those coming from the neighboring Mahomedan States as their bitterest enemies—and this required a greater number of persons than were at his disposal.

The coast of Zanzibar offers, indeed, the most accessible and advantageous points to reach that interesting region. A journey to Mount Kilimanjaro is alone worthy the highest ambition of an explorer. Such a journey can scarcely be called more than a pleasant trip in these days of rapid locomotion, and is not beyond the means of private persons. It reduces itself into two portions—from Southampton via Aden to Mombas, and from Mombas a further distance equal to that from London to the mountains of Wales.

Mombas is easily reached, with little outlay and in a short space of time. From Mombas, Kilimanjaro may be reached in eight or ten days without any unusual delay or great exertion. Surely, if the missionaries had travelled that distance repeatedly, armed with nothing but "an umbrella," professional travellers, well equipped, may very easily accomplish the same feat, and when it is considered, as Sir Roderick Murchison has declared, "that the adventurous traveller who shall first lay down the true position of these equatorial snow mountains will be justly considered among the greatest benefactors of this age to geographical science," it must be a matter of surprise that no one has yet come forward to undertake the journey, were it but to gain the laurels so readily and temptingly offered. The character of the inhabitants seem far more favorable in their conduct to travellers than in other parts of Africa; and as to the climate, from the experience of the missionaries, it must be exceedingly favorable. When approaching towards Kilimanjaro, the fine bracing air recalled to the missionaries that of Switzerland; and Krapf mentions that the climate of Usambara, a country near the sea, where another missionary station was in progress of being founded, was as fine as that of Shoa. Indeed, the sojourn of the missionaries in Mombas (now upwards of six years) seems to have been connected with less difficulty than their previous travels in Abyssinia and Shoa; than which there is no other part of tropical Africa which has of late been visited by so many explorers—the number of European travellers in Abyssinia within forty years being no less than forty-two. The immense field opened out by the missionaries to the west of Mombas is worthy the attention

alike of the scientific man bent on geographical discovery, and of the ordinary tourist thirsting for novel adventure. The Imaum of Muscat, under whose dominion are the coasts of Zanzibar is very kind to Europeans, and particularly to the English.

In fine such a journey as proposed would be of the highest interest and importance, whether to borrow the words of Dr. Beke, who has so much exerted himself in this cause—"as concerns the solution of a geographical problem which has in all ages

been deemed worthy of the attention of princes not less than of philosophers—or whether as regards the opening up of a portion of Africa which enjoys a climate of a character directly opposite to that of the unhealthy regions on the western coast, and which is inhabited by millions of our fellow-creatures who appear to be far more fitted to receive the blessings of christian civilization than those in most other parts of that vast continent."—*London Athenæum*.

New African Exploration Society.

A society has recently been formed in London for the purpose of exploring Central Africa with a view to its evangelization. It is intended that the attainment of this object shall be sought chiefly by means of a native African agency, especially trained for the purpose, and that with a view to the preparation of this agency, a training school should be established in Tunis, to be conducted by medical, scientific, and religious teachers, sent from the United Kingdom, who shall have previously undergone a course of instruction in medicine, Oriental literature, and general science, under the superintendence of the society. The society intends to employ a native African agency, and to disseminate throughout the Sahara that genuine civilization which is based upon revealed truth. Through the same instrumentality it will endeavor to further legitimate commerce so as effectually to eradicate the nefarious and unnatural traffic in slaves;

to be useful in promoting the interests of geographical and other science, and in various ways to secure the real welfare of the numerous inhabitants of Central Africa. The African Exploration Society will thus combine those important elements which have hitherto been studiously kept asunder—the christian, the mercantile, and the scientific.—Through Africa's own sons, who now carry merchandise into the heart of her wild deserts, and traverse periodically with comparative ease her oceans of sand, the society will seek effectually to benefit that mysterious continent, and to secure information which the civilized world eagerly desires. Several influential persons, both in the religious and scientific world, are associated in the enterprise, among whom are Sir David Brewster the Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir Gardner Wilkinson, and Austin H. Layard.—*C. Adv. and Journal*.

African Traveller.

NEWS of Dr. Barth, from Timbuctoo, has recently reached his father at Hamburg. Dr. Barth's letters,

dated in December last, were transmitted across the desert in caravans to the Mediterranean shore of Afri-

ca. One of them commences thus: "I am still kept here in this city with its mixed and varied population and its numerous masters, each of whom strives to assume as much authority as possible. Like a helpless vessel drifting on the ocean, am I thrown about in a sea of uncertainty, between the power and passion of contending parties, without possessing a moment's rest or quietness. Every day brings with it something new, now of a satisfac-

tory character, then again the reverse. Death, captivity, safe return home, are my visions by turns, and it is yet impossible to say which of the three will be my fate." Dr. Barth was in good health and spirits, and having shortly to start, under the efficient escort of 100 Tuarick horsemen, backward down the Kowara. The Tuaricks are disposed to trade with England, and would protect any English vessel going up the Kowara.—*C. Adv. and Journal.*

Five Years Residence in Liberia—Extracts.

By DR. J. W. LUGENBEEL.

VISIT TO MILLSBURG AND WHITE PLAINS— MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL.

January 31, 1844.—This evening I returned from a visit to Millsburg and White Plains, whither I went yesterday in company with Governor Roberts, his lady, and Mrs. David Moore. Our boat was manned by eight athletic Kroomen, who kept up their country songs nearly all the way going and returning. Their discordant music sounds very strangely to one who is not accustomed to hear it; but I have heard so much of it since my arrival in this country, that I have become familiar with the wild warbling of these untutored sons of Africa. Though they seem to regard neither rhyme nor rhythm, yet their unmusical exhibitions are not disagreeable, especially as they tend to relieve the tediousness of the journey. The day was fine, and we had a very pleasant trip up the Stockton Creek and the beautiful St. Paul's. The banks of the creek are lined with mangroves, bamboos, and dragon's blood, and are almost on a level with the water; but those of the river are considerably elevated, in many places from ten to twenty feet above the water, and covered with lofty forest trees, except in places that have been cleared; presenting many handsome sites for residences. We

reached Millsburg about 2 o'clock, after having stopped at several places on the way. This is the most interior of the Liberian settlements, being about twenty miles from Monrovia, and about fourteen miles from the mouth of the river. The town is located on the northern side of the river, and is composed of comfortable framed houses and cultivated lots on both sides of the principal street, the extremities of which are about two miles apart.—The location is decidedly handsome; and the soil appears to be rich and arable.

White Plains, on the opposite side of the river, is a beautiful location. It is one of the missionary stations of the Methodist Episcopal mission. At this place is a manual labor school, composed of about twenty native boys, whose parents or guardians have bound them to the superintendent of the mission, or of the school, for a term of years. Part of their time is occupied in the school-room, and part in mechanical and agricultural employments. A stipulated amount, in trade goods, is usually paid to the parents or guardians for the entire care and control of the boys, for a certain length of time. The parents generally visit their children occasionally; at which times, they receive something additional—a "*dash*," as it is called; and this system of dashing has to be kept up,

to render the previous contract more binding on the part of the parent. And thus, instead of having to pay for the education of their children, they receive pay for allowing them to be educated, besides being relieved of the expense of their maintenance. The boys appeared to be cheerful and happy, and some of them exhibited evidence of considerable intelligence, and remarkable docility.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE NATIVES.

The natives on this part of the coast are generally shrewd, cunning, and deceitful; and, in trading, they generally ask an exorbitant price for their articles of trade.—When, however, they find that they cannot get their price, they will take what they can get—sometimes less than one-fifth of what they at first asked. One who is not accustomed to trading with them, and who does not understand their system of trade, is apt to be cheated. They are always glad to get hold of a “new man,” and they seldom fail to make him pay for his experience. Although they are ignorant in regard to letters, yet most of them are good physiognomists. They can discern human character with a wonderful degree of exactness. Every expression of the countenance, every gesture, and every little circumstance, is observed minutely, and carefully considered; and they seldom fail to form a pretty correct idea of the disposition and qualifications of the individual who may be the object of their scrutiny. They adhere so tenaciously to the superstitions and customs of their fathers, that it is exceedingly difficult to induce them, from any considerations, to

abandon them. They seem to have the impression that a line of demarcation exists between themselves and civilized nations—that they are doomed by inevitable fate to a condition of moral and intellectual inferiority. Hence, they are willing to acknowledge the great superiority of the habits of civilized life, to their own degrading customs; and generally they are willing to accede to the divine truths of christianity; but it is difficult to induce them to believe that the principles and precepts of the christian religion were designed for them. One might almost as well attempt to impart moral and intellectual instruction to the crocodiles that bask in the sunshine on the banks of these rivers, as to try to persuade the old, hardened, superstitious natives, to renounce their nonsensical practices, and adopt habits of civilized life. Hence, the great importance of schools for the intellectual and religious training of the young. Though this is a slow process, and one which requires much labor, as well as patience, on the part of christian teachers; yet, from the great good that has already resulted from the labors of missionaries and christian colonists, in the instruction of the young, the prospect is encouraging. And though many years, and even centuries, may roll around before the darkness which now envelops the minds of the great mass of Africa's degraded sons and daughters, shall be dispersed by the light of civilization and christianity; yet the time will come when Africa shall be redeemed from the thralldom of ignorance and superstition, and when the banner of the cross shall be borne in triumph throughout the length and breadth of this vast peninsula. And in this great work, I doubt not that the government and citizens of Liberia are destined, in the order of Divine Providence, to perform an important part, if, indeed, this infant commonwealth shall not become the chief instrumentality in carrying out the wise purposes of the Almighty with reference to this benighted land.

Africa—A Remarkable Traveller.

AN officer of H. M. S. Pluto writes under date Fernando, July 25th :

We have had a most exciting cruise; after leaving this place and communicating with the senior officer at Loanda, we were sent up the river Congo to settle a dispute between the master of an English merchant brig and some Portuguese. After this was arranged, we returned to Loanda for our

letters; but, the Polyphemus not arriving in time, the ship sailed again for the Congo, and I was left behind in one of our gigs, with four Kroomen, for the mail.—During our stay, I met, at the house of one of the commissioners, one of the most extraordinary men I have ever seen—Dr. Livingston; he had just arrived from the Cape, overland—a most arduous under-

taking, and one never accomplished before, though often attempted. His plan of proceeding differed materially from any of his predecessors'. Instead of setting out with half a hundred attendants, horses, bullock-wagons, &c., he commenced his journey, taking with him only a sextant, gun, chronometer, tent, four servants, and as many days' provisions, relying on Providence and his gun for a supply when these were gone.

After leaving Cape Colony, he had to travel a long way to the north-east, in order to avoid the deserts and hostile tribes in their vicinity that lay on his left—crossing in this route a great many branches of the river Zambegi, and others, the names of which I have forgotten, till he arrived at a large town; there, as the chief was very hospitable, he remained a short time to recruit his health, having been nearly drowned and starved half-a-dozen times during the nine months it took him to perform this part of the journey, and his arm badly broken in two places by a lion. It appeared he had wandered one evening from his attendants, after they had pitched their tents, in quest of game, when he came suddenly on a large lion crouching down ready for a spring at him; without waiting a second he fired, and must have been knocked down at the same moment and stunned, as he remembered nothing from the time he fired till he was found by his servants next morning, when they came up and found the Doctor insensible, and the lion lying dead alongside him.

When he left the chief, who was very desirous of finding a route to the westward for the transmission of his ivory, gave him twenty-four of his people to assist him on his journey. After leaving, he again travelled to the north-east, until he arrived in the parallel of Loanda. Now came the tug of war. He had upward of a thousand miles to travel across the unexplored countries of our charts—a tract never hitherto trodden by any white man, and wholly unknown even to the blacks he had seen as yet; however, this part of their journey proved to be the easiest, and it was not until he arrived near Cassanga, on the Por-

tuguese frontier, that he met with any molestation.

The country he found to be thickly populated and the inhabitants very peaceably disposed. From their never having seen a white man before, you may fancy what an object of curiosity he became to them. Wherever he stopped, the people from far and near flocked around him with the utmost astonishment pictured on their countenances. As the Doctor was very much sunburnt, his color did not so much surprise them as his hair, which was very long; this was the great object of attraction wherever he went, and highly favored were those who became the possessors of a lock of it. Every tribe he met with had some idea of one Supreme Being and a future existence, though they all worship, in addition, various animals that they hold sacred.

At every place where he stopped they supplied him liberally with provisions, and it was not, as I mentioned before, till he arrived near the Portuguese territories that he met with any trouble. There the inhabitants have been in the habit of kidnapping the people further inland to sell to the Portuguese for slaves; and fearing, should a road be opened that way, it would spoil their traffic, they became very troublesome, and wanted the Doctor to pay toll nearly every step he took. However, by putting on a bold front, he managed to make his way through, and arrived at Loanda safely in the beginning of June—making it exactly two years since he left the Cape.—The Doctor is very much emaciated from the hardships he has undergone, and has not recovered the use of his arm perfectly yet, but as soon as he is well he is determined to return, trying this time to find a shorter road than the one he came by.—We had the whole of his attendants on board, and showed them over the ship. Having never seen salt water before, or any thing afloat larger than a canoe, they were very much surprised and delighted, though they told the Doctor they would never be able to get any of their people to believe them on their return, so perfectly astonishing did everything appear to them.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of November to the 31st of December, 1854.

MAINE.

By Capt. George Barker:—

Bangor.—Collection in Hammond Street Church \$21; Mrs. John Bradbury, \$1; John and Mary

Ham, each \$5; towards constituting Mrs. Harriet Larabee a life member of the A. C. Soc. N. Yarmouth.—Rev. Caleb Hobart, 4th payment towards life

32 00

membership Am. Col. Soc. for
Mrs. Sarah A. Hobart..... 5 00
Freeport.—Nathan Nye, Mrs. E.
F. Harrington, each \$5; 2d
payment towards life member-
ship Am. Col. Soc. for Mrs.
Hannah B. Nye..... 10 00

47 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Capt. George Barker :—
Chester.—Mrs Persis Bell, for
1854-'55..... 10 00

VERMONT.

Bradford.—Naphtali Shaw..... 43 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston.—Mass. Col Society.... 500 00
Newburyport.—Part of legacy left
the Am. Col. Soc. by the late
Wm. B. Banister of Newbury-
port, Mass..... 4,522 40

5,022 40

RHODE ISLAND.

By Capt. George Barker :—
Pawtucket.—Rev. C. Blodget.... 3 00
Newport.—Dea. Hammet, \$1; C.
Devans, \$2..... 3 00
Bristol.—Moses B Wood..... 3 00
Providence.—Prof. R. P. Dunn,
\$5; Prof. A. Caswell, \$2..... 7 00
Hamlet.—George S. Wardwell.. 5 00

21 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt :—
Middletown.—Samuel Russell, \$30;
Henry S. Ward, H. G. Hub-
bard, each \$20; Col. Mans-
field, U. S. A., E. Jackson, each
\$10; E. F. Johnson, \$6; Mrs.
Lucy Alsop, Mrs. Sarah Spen-
cer, each \$5; Mrs. J. R. Crane,
\$3; Rev. Jas. B. Crane, Rev.
J. L. Dudley, Dr. Woodward,
Miss Alsop, B. Douglass, S.
Brooks, Mrs. N. Boswell, each
\$2; Mrs. R. Rand, W. H.
Atkins, each \$1; Mrs. P. Rand,
50 cents, A Friend 25 cents,
Middletown Female Col. Soc.
\$17 63..... 143 43

Greenwich.—Miss Sarah Lewis,
Mrs. Mary E. Mason, Miss
Sarah Mead, Augustus Mead,
each \$10; R. W. Mead, Zenas
Mead, each \$5; C. H. Sea-
man, \$3; Sol. Mead, P. Button,
W. L. Lyon, J. D. Steele, each
\$2; L. Mead, Rev. Dr. Lins-
ley, each \$1..... 63 00
Meriden.—Chas. Parker, \$20; J.
and E. Parker, \$10; J. S.

Brooks, Eli Butler, J. S. But-
ler, H. Merriman, each \$5.... 50 00
Litchfield.—Mrs. Lucy Beach,
\$20; Miss Pierce, Miss Ogden,
Origen S. Seymour, each \$5.. 35 00
Westport.—R. H. Winslow..... 50 00
Norwich.—John Dunham..... 3 00

344 43

NEW YORK.

Cambridge.—Donation from "A
Friend" by Wm. S. Smart,
Esq.,..... 50 00
New York.—New York State Col.
Soc. for the passage to and six
months support in Liberia, of
George Wright, an emigrant.. 60 00

110 00

NEW JERSEY.

Newark.—New Jersey Col. Soc.
a donation..... 277 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Shippensburg.—Contribution by
the members of the Session of
the Presbyterian Church at
Middle Spring, to constitute
the Rev. J. N. Hays, their
Pastor, a life member of the
Am. Col Society by Samuel
Wherry, Esq..... 30 00
Philadelphia.—Penn. Col. Soc. for
the passage to and six months
support in Liberia of Sanders
Campion and Wife, emigrants. 120 00
Pittsburg.—Balance of a legacy
left the Am. Col. Soc. by the
late Thomas Hanna, of Pitts-
burg, Pa. by J. P. Hanna, Esq. 800 00

950 00

MARYLAND.

Baltimore.—From the Maryland
State Col. Soc. for the passage
of one emigrant to Liberia, in
the Euphrasia &c, by James
Hall, M. D., Agent..... 31 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City.—Dr. L. A. Ed-
wards, by Rev. C. Kingsbury. 7 50

VIRGINIA.

Salem.—John B. J. Logan..... 5 00
Richmond.—Virginia State Colo-
nization Society, for passage in
the Euphrasia, and six months
support in Liberia, of emigrants
from Virginia..... 3,000 00

3,005 00

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Lewisville.—Josiah Moffatt to con-
stitute himself a life member
of the Am. Col. Soc..... 30 00

ALABAMA.

Mobile.—Thomas P. Miller, Esq., 20 00

KENTUCKY.

Frankfort.—From the Kentucky Col. Soc. on account of three emigrants from that state to sail in the General Pierce for Liberia, by Rev. A. M. Cowan... 105 00

TENNESSEE.

Blountsville.—Samuel Rhea..... 10 00

OHIO.

By David Christy:—

Cincinnati.—S. P. Bishop, \$20; S. Steton, Geo. Carlisle, J. C. Culbertson, T. Neane, A. M. Taylor, John Shillito, L. Anderson, Tyler Davidson, W. W. Scarborough, Wm. Neff, T. G. Gaylord, W. S. Groesbeck, each \$10; G. K. Shoenberger, J. Strader, each \$25; Dr. Richards, J. M. Johnson, R. Buchannan, James Taylor, Miller and Brown, James Lupton, each \$5; G. W. Burnett, \$30; Wm. Caldwell, \$3; from a friend, per Rev. J. F. Wright, \$20; 273 00

Walnut Hills.—Miss M. and M. Overaker, \$20; G. Tichenor, \$5; 25 00

Columbus.—Dr. L. Goodale, \$10; R. Neal, J. Ridgway, R. W. McCoy, each \$5; Mr. Goodin, \$3; D. H. Haft, Armstrong and Gordon, each \$1..... 30 00

Dayton.—R. W. Steele, \$20; T. Parrott, \$30; J. G. Lowe, S. B. Brown, each \$10; J. Barnett, W. Parrott, Mrs. Phebe Steele, each \$5; J. D. Loomis, \$3; Dr. Haines, N. S. Lockwood, Estabrooks & Phelps, each \$2; D. Stout, J. Garner, D. M. Curtis, each \$1..... 97 00

Troy.—Mrs. Lucy Telford, Dr. Telford, B. F. Powers, T. B. Kyle, Wm. Cottingham, James Telford, S. R. Ewart, each \$1; J. T. Thompson, 50 cents..... 7 50

Piqua.—Collection in St. James Church, per Rev. C. W. Fitch, \$4; J. Sawyer, \$5; J. Stanett, \$2; Mrs. Campbell, J. D. Holzman, Samuel Davis, M. T. Rodgers, J. R. Wallace, each \$1..... 16 00

Springfield.—Samuel Barnett \$10; J. Barnett, Rev. Mr. Bohrnes, Mrs. Wardner, J. T. Wardner, each \$5; Mr. Spencer, N. F. Stone, Gen. Anthony, Dr. Rodgers, W. A. Barnett, Judge

Halsey, each \$1; Mr. Ward, \$2..... 38 00

Edinburgh.—Lucretia Collins,... 2 00

Cincinnati.—Collection in Christ Church, per Rev. Mr. Gray, \$33 90; Christy Chapel, per Rev. Mr. Conrey, \$12; First Presbyterian Church, per Rev. Mr. Wilson, \$36 36; Seventh Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Lord, \$17 20; Ninth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, per Rev. J. W. Fowble, after Lecture by Agent, \$90..... 189 46

Greenville.—Serenio Wright, \$10, annual subscription, H. L. Bancroft, Ralph Granger, each \$5; G. B. Johnson, Dea. T. M. Rose, each \$3; Dr. S. Spelman, \$2; J. L. Huggins, A. P. Pritchard, each \$1..... 30 00

Collection by Rev. B. O. Plimpton, viz. In *Berlin*, \$2 25; *Ellsworth*, \$5; *Canfield*, \$1 50; *Boardman*, \$1 75; *Poland*, \$2 37; *Kingsville*, \$6 50; *Munroe*, 85 cents; *Sheffield*, \$1 75; *Mountville*, \$1 75; *Charlestown*, \$5 70; *Newton Falls*, \$1 98; *Braceville*, \$2 22; *Warren*, \$9; *Edinburgh*, \$6; *Roostown*, \$6; *Atwater*, 75 cents; *Randolph*, 50 cents..... 53 88

By John C. Stockton, Esq:—
Millersburg.—J. Tidball, G. Knight, C. Brumbaye, G. W. Cary, Bray and Yates, S. R. Weirick, Rev. J. M. Boggs, W. B. Tidball, J. Cherryholmes, J. A. Cameron, B. C. Brown, A. Barton, D. P. Leadbetter, Rev. J. Helsell, E. G. Loveland, Hon. M. Hoagland, J. McDowell, Wm. Robinson, W. S. Taneyhill, each \$1; J. Given, Reese Lewis, E. H. Hull, R. S. Saunders, B. Allison, L. Purdee, W. N. King, R. W. Bevington, each 50 cents..... 23 00

Palmira.—F. A. Gregg, 75 cents N. Smith, \$1; Peter Hoke, 50 cents..... 2 25

Shelby.—J. Swanner, G. P. Rouly, W. Cummings, H. R. Lybarger, H. Mickey, Treat Orton, J. Kuhn, Aaron Rambo, each \$1; Mrs. E. Rambo, Harry Ayres, J. Baughman, Henry Williams, Miss. H. M. Ayres, each 50 cents; Dr. Samuel McMillen, John Dempsey, D. W. Funk, S. Saltgaber, each 25

cents; J. Smiley, A. D. Anderson, D. S. Marvin, each \$1; 14 50
Cresline.—E. B. Shaw, \$1; J. Miller, E. Warner, W. Knisely, M. Levingston, Mrs. R. Levingston, each 50 cents; D. G. Branett, Dr. L. B. Miles, Dr. Kernahan, each 25 cents..... 4 25

805 84

INDIANA.

Manchester.—Mrs. Wicks, by David Christy..... 10 00

ILLINOIS.

Lebanon.—From the Southern Illinois Conference of the M. E. Church, by the Rev. P. Akers. By Rev. James Mitchell: 30 00

Springfield.—Collection \$10, less \$6 paid for circular..... 4 00

Bloomington.—Dr. Taylor, Mr. McGowan, Rev. W. T. Major, and J. Allen, sen'r, each \$5, Mr. Wallace, \$3, R. O. Warren, \$1..... 24 00

Chicago.—O. J. W. Waughap, Dr. Evans, each \$5..... 10 00

Decatur.—R. J. Oglesbay, to constitute himself a life member of the A. C. S..... 30 00

Sundries 18 38

116 38

MISSISSIPPI.

Rodney.—David Hunt, Esq., annual subscription, by Thos. Henderson & Peale..... 500 00

WISCONSIN.

By Rev. James Mitchell:
Milwaukee.—Mr. Martin..... 25 00

Madison.—Collection in the Presbyterian Church..... 15 20

40 20

Total Contributions.....\$2,867 35

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—By Capt. George Barker:—*Bangor*.—Amos Jones, to August, 1855..... 1 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*North Haverhill*.—John Carr, Jr., to October, 1854, \$1. *Bristol*.—Wm. Green and Miss Harriet M. Cavis, each \$1, to Oct., 1855.. 3 00

VERMONT.—*West Milton*.—Arthur Hunting, \$1, to September, '55. *Norwich*.—Aaron Loveland, \$2, to January, 1855. *Bradford*.—J. A. Hardy, \$1, to December, 1855; Thomas E. Shaw, \$7,

to June, 1855. *Wells River*.—A. B. W. Tenney, \$1, to Dec., 1855; Edward Hale, \$6, to May, 1854. *Newbury*.—P. W. Ladd, \$1, to October, 1855; Mrs. A. Atkinson, Joseph Atkinson, H. S. Atkinson, each \$1, to December, 1855..... 22 00

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Lexington*.—S. Burbank, \$2 50, to January, 1855. *Medfield*.—Johnson Mason, \$1, to July, 1854. *Haverhill*.—Mrs. Mary W. Duncan, \$1, for 1853. *Auburn*.—Benj. Wiser, \$1, for 1853. *Springfield*.—Josiah Hooker, \$2, for 1854-'55; S. Smith, \$2, for 1853-'54; E. Palmer, \$1, for 1854..... 10 50

RHODE ISLAND.—By Capt. Geo. Barker:—*Newport*.—Geo. Bowen, Hon. E. W. Lawton, each \$1, to September, 1855; Wm. A. Clarke, to January, 1856, \$1; Dea. Hammet, \$1, to Aug. '55. 4 00

CONNECTICUT.—*Greenwich*.—Zenas Mead, to January, 1846..... 2 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—*Georgetown*.—Miss Kate Redin, to April, 1855..... 1 00

VIRGINIA.—By Rev. William H. Starr:—*Richmond*.—W. F. Taylor, to 1st January, 1855..... 10 50

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Forestville*.—Philomathesian Society, Wake Forest College, \$4 75, to Nov., 1854—by John C. Pitchford, Cor. Sec. *Gold Hill*.—Joseph A. Worth, \$4, to January, '55. *Wilmington*.—Miss Mary C. Moore, \$4, to July, 1854..... 12 75

GEORGIA.—*Penfield*.—Rev. J. G. Hillyer, \$10, to January, 1855. *Albany*.—Rev. C. D. Mallary, \$1, to June, 1854..... 11 00

ALABAMA.—*Montevallo*.—Rev. Benj. O. Watrous, to November, 1855..... 1 00

KENTUCKY.—*Henderson*.—Isaac Shaffer, to October, 1855..... 1 00

OHIO.—*Shelby*.—Thomas Clark, for 1855..... 1 00

WISCONSIN.—*Dodgeville*.—Rev. Eli C. Jones, to January, '55. 2 00

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Total Contributions..... 2,867 35

Total Legacies..... 5,322 40

Total for Emigrants..... 3,316 00

Aggregate Amount.....\$11,578 50



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